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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1905. 

## HIGH-WATER MARK

SUNDAY REPUBLIC Pec. 3, 1905

144.500

This is an increase of 17.948 over Sunday, Dec. 4, 1904, the corresponding Sunday last year.

It's The Republic Everywhere In the Homes of St. Louis.

#### ARREST THE LAWBREAKERS.

and the patrol wagons if the 250 antilid joints per- tion of funds will have to be met. sist in defying the dramshop and Sunday closing he police have less to do.

make the case against most of them. A couple of Democracy of the State, officers undertaking the work intelligently should have no trouble in collecting proofs. What is a natter of common knowledge susceptible of easy proof-that drinks are sold to the public on Sunday ought not to present any difficulty to the Police ilepartment.

The campaign against the joints must be pursued with unremitting viger. The department must right, for their political benchmen. arry to the end the work it has undertaken. Public opinion is thoroughly resolved that the obnexious lawlessness must stop. There is not a right-thinkng man in St. Louis who does not condemn it. The fact that it has been permitted to flourish for several months in open challenge to the forces of law s inwiessness of which the public is thoroughly Warden. ired and intolerant.

Two or three Sundays of determined and intelligo far toward putting the joints out of business.

## HAS ROOSEVELT POLITICAL COURAGES

independence, and moreover infused with faith. It sponsibility ends. is a sublime strength touched with inspiration.

but in many incidents of his life all along the path. effort to secure pie. He is a man of personal vigor, muscular, robust, with all the characteristics of bodily strength. This gavery is interestingly illustrated by Mr. Henry got within reach of his tormenter, with a rush born direct, which has not heretofore been possible.

strong and active, and even politically aggressive, had to be met and silenced. Mr. Rossevelt nevertheless has not yet measured up Nor was it an easy task to convert the St. Louis servatism and practical politics of his party, he will amount to at least \$300,000 and the lower arowers in which he has not ultimately yielded. It plishment of this long-sought reform ing to be seen whether he can or will force

to join the roster of really great American statesrisk his all in a fight with his party, the disregard pense, except possibly in the case of bitumin tion, the willing- | and other short-haul freight. nest to wreck party organization and even invite political disaster for the sake of a conviction. In expense in the through rate fixed on a proper mile order to secure the reforms for which he stands he will have to threaten the machine with ruin; to hold over the heads of the machine men the certain alternative of a split in the party. Nothing else will bring the protectors of monopoly to time, Mr. Roosevelt must be prepared to win with the people, over the wreck of the Republican party if need be. What the result to the party would be no man can foretell. The split might come; the wreck might befall. But the result to Mr. Roosevelt would be certain. He would win with the people. He could accomplish railroad reforms, tariff revision and control of the trusts, and he would go down in the record of the times as a force greater than, not submissive to, his party. His courage might eventually throw the country into the hands of the Democratic party, but his statesmanship would be too broad to be measured by mere party lines.

Not many people will credit him with this kind of political courage, which stakes all on a principle, but most thinking men will agree that a splendld opportunity for inspired statesmanship lies open before him. The chances are that Mr. Roosevelt is too much of a Republican politician to be a truly great and individual servant of the people, and more's the pity.

ALL HANDS TO WORK. For its prompt, businesslike action in perfecting a working organization and inaugurating the plan of preparation for next year's campaign the State Committee should have cordial recognition. The work of harnessing the Democratic forces of the State promises to go on with purpose and intelligence.

A strong realization of the necessity for vigoro and systematic campaign methods seems to possess Chairman Evans and the State Committee. The vacancies have been filled by men in sympathy with the main purposes of the Democratic party, and all hands evince a willingness to go to work.

The Democratic party was never in greater need of a competent and energetic organization. It is incumbent upon the party at the next election to demonstrate that it dominates Missouri. There will be probably the hardest fight ever developed in the contest for supremacy in the State. Republican courage is high and the Republicans are and will be better prepared for war than ever in their Missouri history. Their organization and canvass of the State is going on with enthusiasm and definite purpose. They will be a stronger party to fight than they were when they won the victory last year.

It is for the Democratic workers to develop the fighting spirit in the body of Democratic voters, and to develop it the workers must possess it themselves. No half-hearted men or half-hearted measures will avail. A thorough canvass and poll will have to be made and constant communication established and maintained between subsidiary or-Sunday should be another busy day for the police ganizations and the main headquarters. The ques-

The State Committee's expressed alms at Jefferaws. During the week days many of the joints are son City must now find further and continual exlosed because they do not find competition with pression in local work in every section of the State he salouns profitable, and the consequence is that by the men who have been intrusted with the heavy responsibility. A fine co-ordination of activities It is the duty of the Police Department, as Judge governed by the spirit of party harmony in all Fracy has stated, to furnish proofs of violation in quarters, and the elimination of disloyal and disthe coming test. There is essential harmony in the

PRISON INSPECTORS AND PIE.

With the Prison Inspectors, as with most other Republican officers in Missouri, pie is the main ob leet. The quarrel of Messrs, Hadley, Gmelich and Wilder with the Governor grew out of nothing but their failure to secure jobs, to which they had no

Inquiry into the issue which they have raise with the Governor discloses not only that the Goernor has met every responsibility which the starute impose upon him with reference to the prison but that the Inspectors are seeking to avoid responsibil ity expressly imposed, while endeavoring to get the is a matter of consure, even as the case stands. It jobs which the law puts at the disposal of the

statutes. They would discover that they have n gent campaigning by the Police Department should appointing power, but that it is their daty to pass upon the appointees, who cannot take positions with out their approval; and that the statutes make then wholly responsible as a governing board for the Political courage is a something greater than management and conduct of the Penit-utiary physical or moral courage. It is the great courage. Authority is given the Governor to act only uno possessed by great leaders of men-a courage com- their recommendation. With appointing the Warden bining physical and moral courage and intellectual and the Prison Physician the Governor's direct re-

In other matters his action is subject to or in a In the minds of many men, the question, theorem cordance with the Board's recommendation and inshrased differently, occurs, Has Mr. Roosevelt politic effect to shoulder the direct responsibility for the al courage? The President undoubtedly has several general management and regulation of the institution kinds of courage. No man questions his possession of upon him is an absurdity which becomes the mor the sort commonly termed "moral." His physical cours absurd when it is seen to grow out of his refusal age is proved, not merely by his experience in war, to assist the Board in an improper and unlawful

## A GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Monday marks the beginning of a new era for Reach Needham, writing in a current magazine, who St. Louis. For the first time it will appear as a relates admiringly an episode in Recsevelt's career freight terminal point for the East Side railways as a young rancher. A big brawler, desiring to It will at last be on the map of the great Eastern bully the "four-eyed tenderfoot," cursed him round, trunk lines. The tariff schedules for westbound ly, and, pointing two revolvers at him, ordered him business have not yet been completed, but they are to buy the drinks. Rossevelt, perfectly composed, promised by the 1st of February and meantime made as if to comply with the request. But as he eastbound business will be billed from St. Louis

of his eleverness in beging, he delivered a blow on This recognition of St. Louis is a billing point the man's jaw that stretched him full length on was not secured without earnest effort and hard the floor. Meantime, the pistole had gone off, pene. fighting. It meant radical changes affecting the intrating the celling and doing no harm to anybody, terests of railway lines that have little or no con-When the brawler opened his eyes, he was ready to corn at all in the welfare of St. Louis, though havsurrender his guns, and to cry for quarter. "Where- ing a voice and a direct interest in the general sysore," observes Mr. Needham, "he it said that, true tem of freight schedules which was modified by the to his later-day preachment, Roosevelt was never thange of the St. Louis rates. From some of these spoiling for a fight, but would not suffer an insuit." as from the New England Freight Traffic Associa-Physically and morally brave, intellectually tion, there was active, aggressive opposition, which

to the height-and power of a great statesman. The lines. The reduction in the bridge arbitrary will explanation may lie in the fact that he has not yet cost the railways bearing its burden nearly if not acquired sufficient conviction. While holding to po-quite a million dollars a year. The reduction of the letical ideas and desiring reforms inimical to the con- transfer and switching charge on bituminous coal nevertheless subordinates his purpose to the party bitrary for general freight will reduce freight rev-He is essentially a party man, and he has mue fully \$000,000 during 1906. What are known in every instance of his curver been dominated by as the St. Louis lines will lose most of this revenue. the party. There has never been an issue, prior to and it naturally was a difficult undertaking to bring the rate restriction issue, between him and the party all their managers into united effort for the accom- is the happy man?"

However blind many of those who are benefiace with his present measure. Mr. Rosec ciaries of this reduction in the arbitrary may seem he told me then I was the life of the party."

This complete absorption of the bridge or ferry age basis will mean a good deal more than a further loss of revenue through the abolition of the bridge arbitrary. It will mean, besides, the expens millions of money in the creation of St. Louis terms nal facilities. The railway managers now frankly face this alternative and say it will call for a dis bursement of fully fifty millions of dollars as a direct consequence of the new policy which goes into effect formally on the first day of the New Year.

There is no exaggeration, therefore, in caving that Monday next will mark the beginning of a new era for St. Louis. It will be a date of signal moment in the business growth of this city, and it chould not pass without grateful recognition of those who have been directly responsible for an eccomplishment of such vital importance. The members of the Municipal Bridge and Terminal Commission are entitled to the thanks of the business community for intelligent and earnest work. And so are the managers of the Terminal Railway Association and the various terminal lines. Without meaning to be invidious, it is none the less fair to ecognize the particularly effective service of the Wabash management, which is known to have been a potent factor in securing a successful result. To all of these, fair-minded St. Louis tenders its appreciative thanks as an appropriate close for the old year and the old regime. Now for New St. Louis.

Five thousand miles of new railway in the United States is the record for 1905. Had the rails been ald in a foreign country they could have been purchased for millions less from the Steel Trust. The difference is charged up in this country to the consumer who pays the freight. And the consumer charges it up to the Dingley tariff.

That the administration recognizes the menace American trade in the retaliatory purpose of Germany is gratifying, but it would be vastly more gratifying if the administration would stand for a reduction of the Dingley schedules at which Gernany is rightly offended.

Eighty pounds of dynamite discovered in the welfth Congressional District is symbolic of what potent public opinion gets really to work.

If the country school teachers are getting scant pay they deserve a raise. They are doing good

Moscow couldn't have fared much worse if Naoleon had made it his own.

## RECENT COMMENT

Chleago day-the last appearance of the President when homeward-bound-will stand as a "record-breaker" for some time to come. The day of May 10 was begun with a brief address to the railroad men in the yards in linten, la., followed by a speech to citizens gathered it the railway station. At Sterling, Dixon, De Kalb and ieneva, Iil., he spoke to the citizens congregated at the ratiway station. His train arrived in Chicago at noon, end at I o'clock the President was the guest at a lunchcon given by the Merchants' Club, and delivered an adclub pariors, he received the members of the Harvard Club and gave a short talk. At 5 he received the memters of the National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, making a few remarks. Immediately after, he granted an audience to the committee representing the strikers of the Teamsters' Association, and on reading their petition, made a statement. In the evening he was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Iroquels Club, the leading Democratic club of the Middle West, and dewered an address. At midnight he left for Washington. of these addresses, aggregating 7,000 words, not one was prepared in advance; that is to say, not a single speech was dictated to a stenogrpher, not even the address defivered at the banquet. That he worked over these speeches, it is not to be doubted, but it was work of a nd that a man does glone-"alone with his conscience and his God." This labor was, therefore, in addition to the tell at night sessions with his stenographer. One feature of that strenuous day in Chicago should not escape attention. He received the petition of the strikers. ead it immediately, and made a statement in reply of words-"right off the reel." So effective were his rearks that the strikers were slienced.

When the President reached the White House Mrs. Roosevelt remarked that she had never seen him look

## Origin of New Year's Calle.

The custom of making New Year's calls, which had long run in America and is still extant, came originally rom China, where such calls are one of the main feaures of the brilliant and lengthy New Year's celebration. Every Chinaman pays a visit to each of his superiors, and receives one from each of his inferiors. mages of gods are carried in procession to the beating a deafening gong, and mandarins go by hundreds to the Emperor, and that apparently much-maligned soveraign, the Dowager Empress, with congratulatory adfresses. Their robes are gorgeously embroidered, and are eavy with gold. The younger people call upon the elder. hildren call upon their parents, pupils pay their respects to their teachers. A light collation is offered every visitor, but, it is to be noted, no wine is served. Tea takes the place of any strong drink. In China gentlemen never call upon the ladies, but upon each other, and the women also make social visits among themselves. Nor is one obliged, happily, to make all his calls on one day, for all calls made before the fifteenth of the month are considered correct. These calling customs have obtained in hina from earliest agea.

## Fatal Mistake in the Calendae

Mark Twain on his last visit to his old home-Hann!bal, Mo -told to the school children a true story about s schoolboy.

"This boy," he said, "abroke one morning very ill. His grouns alarmed the household. The doctor was sent for and came post-haste. "Well," said the doctor, as he entered the sick-room.

what is the trouble? "'A pain in my side,' said the boy

'A pain in the head? Tes. sir.

Is the right hand stiff? "'A intie."

" How about the right foot?" That's stiff, too."

The doctor winked at the boy's mentage Well, he said, 'you're pretty sick. But you'll be able to go to school on Monday. Let me see, to-day to

" Is to-day Saturday? said the boy in a thought it was Friday." "Half an hour later the boy declared himself healed

and got up. Then they packed him off to school, for it was Friday, after all

Mrs. S.: "And so you are leaving us, Bridget? And what are you going to do?" "Please, mum, I'm going to get married."

Mrs. 8: "Dear me! Isn't that rather sudden! Who

shout four weeks ago to go to the funeral of a frie Well. I do be goin' to marry the corpse's husband flure.

# HUNGARIAN COUNTESS WHO CHARGES NOBLEMAN SWINDLED HER OF \$2,000



COUNTESS ILKA KINSKY-PALMAY. Who has caused the arrest of Count von Gordon-Seefeld, accusing him of swi dling her out of \$2,000.

## will happen in the politics of that district when a CNE DISSENTING VOTE AGAINST PRESBYTERIAN PLAN OF UNION

T. H. Keller, Representing Comberlands, Contends Creed of Northern Church Should Be More Explicit - Committee Adopts Report Recommending First United General Assembly to Be Held in 1907.

Only a single objection was recorded against the adoption of the plans providing for the organic union of the Cumbers and and Prezbyterian churches by the loint committee at the Southern Hotel

members of the committee repre-the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.,

senting the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., had been understood as the real dectrine and belief of that church, there never would have been a secession or any opposition, but he said this position about have been made clear in the creed.

The joint report, which, however, will not be compete until various subcommittees have finished their work, adopted by the committee yesterday, provides that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church shall cease to exist after the meeting of its General Assembly in Decatur, Ill., next May, and that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., which will meet in 1957, shall be composed of representatives, cierical and lay, of the reunited body.

The members of the Cumberland Committee went upon record as requesting that the first united general assembly shall meet in St Louis in 1967, but no definite recommendation in support of this proposition was made by the other committee.

al provisions for the amaignmation he several presbyteries and boards than to order those of the Cumber-Church to report to the General As-dy of the Presbyterian Church in the

sembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The moderator of the latter will also preside over the reunited general assembly until his successor is chosen.

The subcommittees of general committees of the two branches of the church have been continued in office, and to them will be referred all legal matters and such other questions that may arise now and other questions that may arise now and other questions that may arise between now and the meeting of the two general assemblies in May, regarding co legs, presbyteries and boards. The subcommittees have been empowered to add whatever action they may take to the report adopted last night, which they will prepent to the general assemblies through the chairmen of the two committees.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED. The resolution as adopted last night by the Joint Committee follows: the Joint Committee follows:

We recommend that the General Assembly of each one of the two churchs which shall converse is May live about the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have from time to time since their separation, made efforts looking towards reunion of the latter with the former church; and.

bt to of the mind of you or the circumstance VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-P. Basho of Fort Smith, Ark., stayed at -W. E. Griffie of Parts, Tex., regist--W. Riley of Pine Bleff, Ark., registered at the Planters yesterday. -H. D. Williams of Poplar Bluff, Ma. was

At Chicago Hotels REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2. at Chicago hotels:

SPECIAL BY CABLE

ar Saturday sale takes place every day morning at 19:20 o'clock at their coms, 1865-19-12 Chouteau avenue